

thence to march to the encampment of Gen. Gaines on the Sabine river. It is understood that Gen. Gaines considers our affairs on the frontier as highly critical, and the necessity of reinforcements to maintain our rights, and cause our national honor to be respected, as extremely urgent.

The Mexicans, according to all accounts, are pouring into Texas in large bodies, and threaten if they are successful against the Texans, to cross the line and make war upon the inhabitants of our borders.

They have even gone so far, it is said, as to declare their intention to sack and burn the city of New Orleans.

Under such circumstances, it behoves our government to take vigorous measures, to resist effectually the slightest aggression. For this purpose, it is understood, Gen. Gaines has called for reinforcements.

We cannot doubt that this call upon Kentucky, will be responded to with alacrity and pleasure.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Frankfort, July 6, 1836.

I James T. Morehead, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby make known, that in conformity with the request of the President of the United States, communicated through the Secretary of War, and request of Major General Gaines, commanding the forces for the protection of the Southwestern frontier, a regiment of mounted gunmen, volunteers, to be composed of ten companies of not more than one hundred men each, will be forthwith received into the service of the United States, from this State.

Relying on the characteristic readiness of my fellow citizens, to meet the calls of their country, I have not deemed it expedient to resort to any other mode of raising the required number of troops, than a solicitation of their voluntary services. When the national honor or interests are to be sustained, it is confidently expected and believed that an appeal to the gallantry and patriotism of the citizens of Kentucky, is all that is necessary to insure a full and ready compliance with the requisitions of the constituted authorities, and that the present occasion will be attended with the same exemplary displays of public spirit and love of country, which have so conspicuously distinguished their past history. It need only be added, that it is due to the high character maintained by them in the estimation of our sister States that this call for their services should be fully and speedily met.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD,

[L. S.] By the Lieutenant and Acting Governor.

ARSTIN P. COX, Secretary of State.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—The rumors from Texas, still indicate the approach of a large invading army. It is said that the Mexicans have blown up the Alamo, and retired West, also dismantled the fortress of Goliad.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 6.

The pending trial between the Minister and the Magistrate, continues to attract the greater portion of public attention. Lord Grantley, the brother of the honorable Mr Norton, is determined that the trial shall proceed, though he has been implored by some influential personages, not to force the plaintiff to go into Court. As the head of the noble house of Grantley, his wishes are laws, and Mr Norton, whatever his private feelings may be, is com-

pelled to succumb to his Lordship, Mrs Norton's friends state that the whole affair has originated out of revenge, and that the principal evidence is that of a discarded servant, whose statement is at least four years old. They also declare that "the lady has been subjected to a long series of ill treatment and provocations that had more than once compelled her to leave her husband's house and claim the protection of her relations—that the evidence sought to be established was one of the most suspicious and questionable character—and moreover, that the parties themselves were conscious of their innocence."

Mrs Norton has three sons by her husband, the youngest of whom is in his eighth year.

JUNE 10.

The crops in England promise badly from the dryness and backwardness of the season.

Captain Bick was to sail in a few days, in the Terror, fitting out in Chatham, for Wager Bay, where the ship will be laid up, and the parties proceed with light boats, westward across the neck of land, supposed to separate that inlet from the Polar Sea or Gulf of Boothia. Mr Smyth, the first Lieutenant, lately made a journey from Lima to Para down the Amazon, and also accompanied Captain Beechey in the Blossom to Behring's Straits a few years ago, with the hope of meeting Sir John Franklin.

JUNE 12.

Rumor of a dissolution of Parliament has been current, and has operated unfavorably upon the shares of those companies the bills of which are now pending.—*Spectator*.

Paris, June 16.—The London Journals of Tuesday 14th, have reached us, and the intelligence contains nothing of striking interest, except the fact of ministers having sustained another defeat in the Lords on their Chancery Reform Bill, which was rejected by 91 to 29. The amendments of the Lords in the Irish Municipal Bill were not proceeded with on Monday evening in the Commons, in order to afford time for printing the alterations. But we find by our express report of the proceedings on Tuesday night, that the subject was then resumed, but after the declarations of Sir R. Peel, that he should offer no further opposition on the question, the interest had much declined, and very few members were present.—Mr S. Crawford moved that all towns in Ireland possessing a population of 12,000, should be restored to their position in the original Bill, as he was strenuously opposed to any compromise of the measure, like that which had been acceded to by Ministers. Mr Sergeant Jackson, Mr Frothingfield, and other hon. Members addressed the House, which was deliberating on the subject. Lord Mahon, in the previous part of the evening, put a question relative to the recognition of the independence of the South American States by the mother country, to which Lord Palmerston replied that negotiations were on foot, but could not say when they might terminate.

ENGLISH DISSIDENTS.—The Eclectic Review expressly states, that out of 358 Presbyterian congregations in England, 235 are undoubtedly and openly Unitarian. The doctrines have departed, and the form of government which they retain alone connects them with the Presbyterians of the seventeenth century. They are, however, the least influential among the Dissenters, and the power of the Dissenting interest exists among the Independents and Baptists alone, who, indeed differ only in their mode of administering baptism.

The Portrait Painters of China are beginning to imitate the European artists. One of their productions was exhibited this year in Somerset House, and proved so close an imi-

tation, that many of the English painters were deceived.

A considerable revolution in religious forms, it is said is about to take place among the Catholics in Ireland. Already in several places the ceremony of mass has been performed in English!

A hangman in Limerick, Ireland, who was 85 years of age, having no one else to hang took occasion to hang himself, which he did effectually. The cause assigned for this *filio de se*, was that two robbers whom he had anticipated the pleasure of hanging, had only been transported.

COMMENTS.

Quebec, July 25.

There was a light rain in this vicinity early yesterday morning, which continued during the forenoon. It has penetrated the ground about an inch, and will diminish the injury of the drought, which has now prevailed for two months. Its effects have, however, been fatal to the hay crops on all light soils, and left but a poor prospect for all other farm produce.

The weather is at present cool and clear; the thermometer having been down to 50° of Fahrenheit this morning. One of the most unusual effects of the drought has been the withering of several forest trees; in the woods, the ground is strewn with fallen leaves as at the commencement of autumn. All kinds of wild fruit are dried up. The young apples have dried and fallen off the trees, of which several are withered. Berries and other garden fruits are diminutive and of little value, and the bushes injured by caterpillars: all kinds of cultivated vegetables have run up to seed without the usual quantity of leaves and roots. A drought producing such effects is not recollected by the oldest inhabitants of this part of Canada.

We are happy in being able to say, with some certainty, that above Lake St. Peter, in the Townships, in Upper Canada, the west and Northern parts of New York, and the counties on the upper lakes and the Ohio, the prospect of the harvest is good. There can be no scarcity, but the utmost exertion will be required, in the busy season, to procure the means of purchasing articles of absolute necessity during the winter and spring.

Hay has risen in the Quebec market to 15 or 16 dollars per hundred bundles of 16lbs. each; potatoes to 4s a bushel; oats 2s 9d to 3s; flour 15s to 15s 6d. per cwt.—*Old Gazette*.

St. John, N.B., August 2.

NEW VESSEL.—On Tuesday last, Mr Geo. Thomson launched from his ship yard in Portland, a fine barque of 300 tons, called the *Idea*, said to be a very superior vessel.

A ship of 400 tons, old measurement, was launched from the ship yard of James Delap, Esq., on the Bay Shore, Nova Scotia, on Thursday last, and is stated to be a very superior and substantial ship. She is owned by Messrs Wilby and Thomas, of this city, and was towed across the Bay into this port on Friday, by the steamer *Maid of the Mist*.—*Observer*.

The ship *Royal William*, of St. Stephen, arrived at St. Andrews on the 25th July, from a whaling voyage, with 1500 barrels black oil, 120 do. sperm, and 15,000 lbs whale bone.—*Id.*

CANADA VOLUNTEERS.—According to the Montreal Gazette, "some young men of this city, have been induced by flattering and tempting offers of future rank and fortune, to leave their quiet and steady routine of a Canadian life, and to proceed to Texas as volunteers against the Mexicans." The Gazette throws cold water upon their patriotism.—*Id.*